me irst to take care of Monday," and so on through the weeks and the years. There is something that keeps you from concensously upon a higher life. Men only need "I will seek first the kingdom of God and hteousness, and all these things shall be mto me." God first, and then in their order 10ys and necessities. The highest includes

CREAT CATHOLIC MISSION IN BROOKLYN.

"What Doth it Profit a Man to Gain the Whole World if He Loses His Soul?"—Sermos by Rev. Father Coghlan, S. J. On Ash-Wednesday was opened the great Catholic mission which has been promised Brooklyn for several months past by the Jesuit Fathers, under St. Mary, Star of the Sen. Court street. The sancti-E Mary, Star of the Sen, Court street. The sancti-ed efforts of this noble band of apostolic succes-ers in awakening from the lethargy of sin to a con-stousness of the terrors which await the obdurate I heart and those who wilfully continue in rebel-en against the law of God and His Hely Church. have been crowned with a success unprecedented in the annals of the Church in Brooklyn. From early in the morning (five o'clock) until eleven at ight has the giorious labor of the missionary athers, whose erudition and learning are only sursers, whose erudition and learning are only sur-sed by their zeal and self-sacrifice, shone forth pleudent in the halo of divine grace before thou-ds of people. Not only callous or indifferent holics, but Protestants and those who have no eligion at all, have assembled to hear the voice of missionary fathers, and none have departed out being deeply impressed by the logical sing of these profound theologians to the er to make his peace with God.

Yesterday divine sacrifice of the mass was offered seven times—irom five o'clock to eleven P. M.—at this church, and fully six hundred communicants bore testimony to the fraitful result of the lanors in the vineyard. At each service the throng was cause. The edifice, though one of the largest churches in the city, was crowded in every part. There was a sermon in the alternoon, the "Stations of the Cross" and "investment of persons with scapuars." In the evening there was another sermen on "Christian Duty," the holy Rosary was recited and "Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament" given. Contessions were also heard in the hall of Bt. Mary's school, adjoining the church, until an heur before midnight. From five A. M. until a quarter to eleven persons are invited to approach the tribunal of penance each day during the mission, which will continue until sunday next. On Tuesday evening Rev. Dr. Damon will deliver a controversional lecture on the sunject entitled "The Catholic Onurcii the True and Only Church." The lecture is irec, and will be especially for men, women not being admitted upon that occasion, in order to affort an opportunity for the accommodation of men of ether denominations.

Rev. Father Cophian preached at the last mass yesserday before an immense congregation, composed chiefly of men. His text was taken from Yesterday divine sacrifice of the mass was offered

of ether denominations.

Rev. Father Coghian preached at the last mass pesserialy before an immense congregation, composed chiefly of men. His text was taken from words found in the Gospel according to St. Matthew, XVI., 26.—'What doeth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lesse his soul!' Such were the words of Jesus Christ, our Divine Lord and Master, the judge of the living and the dead. If we, through our neglect of the ordinances of God in quest of the possession of the "world, the flesh and the devil," For et our right to the heritage of everlasting happiness, what return have we? You have indulged your passion. What gratification in the end will that be to you if by it you suffer the Loss of Your immortal soul.'

Now js the time to attend to the salvation of your souls, which must either live for an eternity with God in fleaven or awell with the devil for everlasting in the forments of bell. You seek after the vain, fleeting things of this earth, which you cannot bring with you. Your duty to God will never interiere with your temporal duties. Attend to the massion, to your spiritual duty; make no trivolous excases, if you neglect to obey the commands of God He will not excase you when summoned before Him. This being true in all things well may we extend the whole world if he loses his soul?" But men will seek excused.

emin, "What doeth it profit a man to gain the waole word if he loses his soul?" But men will seek excuses.

THE POLITICIAN HAS NO TIME
to devote to his duty to God. He is employed constantly in sa silying his worldly ambition in attaining an office in the Council, the Senate, Assembly, Gongress or elsewhere, that men may look up to him—that he may argrandize himself. And for all these profits he makes many sacrinces. What is a seak in the Nenate or Council of men as compared with a seat in the presence of God—the Court of Heaven—for all elemity? Where is the profit found in the connoils of men throughout the country at the present time, to attain which you are devoting yourselves so earnessty? The day will come to such men when their fondest hopes snail be blasted, their reputation delamed and their acts interpreted to their condemnation by the very persons who elevated you to the folice for which you sacrificed so much. In the end you will recall to yourselves the fearful application of the words of the text.

THE DEVOTES OF SOCIETY
may come here for the mere gratification of curtesity, and not for any spiritual benefits that should accrue from an attendance set the mission. Bugh persons will give the best moments of their lives to the gratification of their passion after the frivolous things of earth. Do you not pause for a moment to consider that it is impious on your part to deprive your God of the faculties of which He has endowed you—will, memory and understanding? When your capacity for the enjoyment of the flecking vain things of this life has passed away, then you too, will exclaim, "What doetn it profit my neglect of duty to my God if I must by it lose my soul?" Will society's commendation and applicase

peu, too, will exclaim, "what doesn it profit my neglect of duty to my God if I must by it lose my soul?" Will society's commendation and applicate compensate you for that loss?

Can he who daily blasphemes by the imprecation of God's holy name tell me what he profits by drawing upon himself the wrath of his offended Majesty? Let such not neglect to make their peace with God during the days of this mission. What gain ye by giving yent to your evil peasions in this sense? You, asswer, "indulgence." Oh, delude not your senses in so latal a snare as that as you hope for salvature.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Parents who negiect the religious training of these little ones who are entrusted to their care; who care not whether their offspring is under the instruction of an indiel or a reacher of the Catholic faith, what de you gain by this worldly indifference? These children will yet bring premature gray nairs to your lates; they will make bitter the remaining days of your life and make bitter and unhappy your hour of death if through your neglect their spiritual welfare a overlooked. You, too, will exclaim, what doeth is profit my neglect if I am to lose my soul therefor?

SLAVE OF IMPURITY.

The slave of impurity is dishonored in countenance and dishonored in heart, and all for the momentary pleasure you acquire. You must acknowledge that you are debased by thus having given your soul to mortal sin and angered God, and that you are terrified at the ever-recurring thought of death and the awini judgment of a just God. The retrospection of a life of sin naunts you with terror that are the fraits of your offences. The text comes home to such sinners.

THE DISHONEST MAN.

He who acquires the property of his neighbor is RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

a hie of hin naunts you with terror that are the fruits of your offences. The text comes home to such sinners.

He who acquires the property of his neighbor is bound to make restitution. He cannot possess it and be happy. Think of the fearful cost at which you possess that which belongs to your neighbor? Misery rankles in your heart, and were the hand of death laid upon you at this moment you would never see the light of God in Heaven. Yet you make not restitution. The day will come when those persons for whom you made this sacrifice will say not a praver for your soul while you will be sunering the pains of hell for the sin. You see, therefore, what it is that the sinner gains in profit when he loses his soul.

The reversed speaker then alieded forcibly to the sin of detraction and calumny, and the lash of conscionce which stings the transgressor even in this world. Peace with God is the joy of life. But the nave of sin will say

I HAYK LIBERTY.

Don't confound liberty with induigence of a systematic violation of God's laws. The liberty of the love of God is the true liberty. Be not a slave of your will and passions. Make not the sacritices to the enjoyment of the things of this life unless you would be bound in slavery. The devotee of fashion is a slave to the whim of the ever-onaging notions of obscure dressmakers, milliners and those woo fashion habiliments, or to the inconsistent whims of capricious fancy on the part of some absurd people in society." Such people are not free. What place is there in such souls for the love of God? God will not save us against our will. We must make our whole; but we cannot offend him with impunity. The time will come when you will see the effect of the evil one. With a glowing appeal to his hearers to avail themselves of the mission, the reverend gentieman closed his sermon.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH.

The Insufficiency of Law in the Work of Salvation—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Chapman. The pastor of the St. John's Methodist Episcopa murch, Bedford avenue, preached an able discourse esterday morning, taking for his text Bomans , 23—"For the wages of sin is death, but the gift God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." He said that a distinguished leader of New England rationalism not long since stated that the reformation of the sixteenth century achieved a glorious result—"It broke the authority of the Church." We need another equally as much to break the authority of the Book. All the religion I know or need, all the religion the world knows or needs is the religion of science." And said another of the same school, "science is the true religion of humanity, based upon the teachings of nature, and not the dogmas of the Bible," ngs of nature, and not the dogmas of the Bible." He had nothing to say in depreciation of science.

have the better. If it worked with Christianity one better; but, whether for or against, all the permanent results of her toll would and in swelling the ultimate triumphs of Christianity. And yet science could never take the place or answer the purposes of Christianity. There is no antagonism between true science and the bible, for there was no unquestioned fact of science to-day that antagonized the teachings of the Bible correctly interpreted. The theme he proposed to discuss was the bearing of science and Christianity upon man's relation to law; to show the insufficiency of the one and the sufficiency of the other. He proceeded in an able argument to show the supremacy of law in nature, and to establish these propositions:—First, that law has manking in its grasp, soul and body; that there is not a particle of matter in our bodies, not a respiration of our lungs, not a pulsation of our hearts, not a faculty of our heads, not a power of our soul, not a thought, or volution, or desire, or wish, that law does not lay claim to, and that it will not sconer or later make good that claim, enforce not only recognition and obedience to its demands, or submission to its extremest penalty. Second, that we are violaters of law—that there is not a law that touches us that we can violate that has not been beneath our leet; and especially was that true with reference to the moral law. Third, that we are obnoxious to the extremest penalties of the law; nor could we avert or modity them; and fourth, so lar as science disclosed a God, He never worked outside of law what hope is there for man, the guilty violater of it? Its declaration is, "Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things written in the law to do them." In the inght of science merely every intelligent man must exclaim with St. Paul; "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death" all that science ever did was to dimly reveal man in the grasp of a broken law shot of the pathway of humanity? in the law to do them." In the inght of science merely every intelligent man must exclaim with St. Paul, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death" All that science ever did was to dinly reveal man in the grasp of a broken law and leave him there. What ray of hope does she she shed upon the pathway of humanity? Into what cruciole shall she put a corrupt soul and purity and refine it? Where is the laboratory and where the skill with which she can forge a key to admit to a paradise barred against she and sinners? Nature through all her realms proclaims one alternative—obedience to the law or to be crushed beneath its ponderous tread. But the Bible adds—"The gift of God is eternal life, through Jesus Christ our Lord." And that made all the difference in the world; all the difference between hope and despair—between heaven and hell. The Bible revealed a personal God, above and independent of nature, and showed that Jesus Christ took guity man's place. He bared his bosom to the thunderboits of outraged law; and then Justice shielded her sword and Mercy spread her pinions, and guity man, crushed by the weight of the law, was redeemed and saved. If there was nothing supernatural in Christiauity, it was only a proclamation of death; if Chrise were not Divine, he would be a subject of law, and although he might have been obedient to all law, yet he would be poweriess to reach down and save His fellow-men that were in the grasp of a broken law. It was in Christia divinity, in His atonement, and in His physical and moral miracles that he (the speaker) read both His power and His right to reach down and save men. When one heard Christ speaking to the stormy ocean, saying "Peace," and the rolling billows sink like solobing infants to rest; when in answer to His word blimd eyes open upon the beauties of nature and the lame run and leap; when in the exercise of His mighty power the bars of death and the grave are burst; and when from the midday heaven we saw him arresting the haughty inquisit

METHODIST CHURCH DEDICATION IN NEW-

Methodists of Newark, N. J., in consequence of the formal completion and dedication of their new and handsome brick edifice, on the corner of Wainut and Mulberry streets, which had been in course of construction for the last six months. It is known as the Emmanuel church, and was organized some twenty-two years ago. The cost of the ground and edufice is about \$37,000. There were three services yesterday—in the morning, afternoon and evening. At the morning service, which was conducted in German, Rev. Dr. Liebhard, of Cincinnati, preached, and the handsome collection of \$4,000 was taken up. In the atternoon Rev. O'H. Timany preached in English and \$800 was collected. Rev. Mr. Yost preached in German in the evening. The total collections will nearly place the society entirely out of debt. There was only \$7,000 standing before the plates were sent round yesterday. The congregation is not a large one, but is of the highest respectability. Their former place of worship is on arket street. It passed to their hands from Grace Episcopal church. Since their vacation it has done duty as a stable and coachhouse for a livery man, and is now being reconstructed into a large lager beer saloon., "To what base uses," &c.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Discourse by the Rey. Oscar Hugo-"The Opponents of the Bible "—The Bible Connected
with the Beginning of the Country, and to
be Connected with It to the End—The Bible
an Institution of the Republic.
The Rev. Oscar Hugo delivered a discourse on
"The Bible in the Public Schools," at the Manhattan

Reformed church, corner Fifth street and Avenue B, yesterday afternoon. The reverenc gentle-man was full of his subject, and, although a Hunigner. "Go thou and preach the Word" was the text upon which he founded his discourse. In the early part of his sermon he spoke with great coolness and deliberation. He made no accusations against the "opponents of the Bible," as he called them, but his paralelpsis were more telling than open denunciation could have been. His paragrams were numerous, but "thin." He spoke of Rome as THE "INPERNAL CITY," after which he invariably begged to be excused, declaring he meant to say "Eternal City."

As he progressed in his discourse he digressed in dignity, and, in fact, seemed to have lost his cool self in the flow of his own eloquence. He siashed around indiscriminately, and never spoke of the Pope or the priests as individuals or as a class, but always connected them in this feather. around indiscriminately, and never spoke of the Pope or the priests as individuals or as a class, but always connected them in this fashion—"The Pope, the priests, the grog shop kespers, the devil, or any other man." In this amaigamation he took particular designt, and slapped it in whenever ne thought proper. However, he made a clear case against the "opponents of the blue," and showed that there was no sufficient reason why the Bible should not be read in the public schools. If he had devoted more of his attention to the subject at issue, in stead of denouncing the "Papal Power" and stigmatizing the catholic clergy at large, he would have greatly strengthened his arguments. The gist of the discourse will be found below. "Go, thou, and preach the Word" are the words spoken by the imprisoned evangelist to his brother Timothy, Next to the crucifixion I think this the sublimest picture in the Scriptures. The aged evangelist within the damp prison writing to his brother admonishing him to "preach the Word," nor fear the lot which he aimself now awaited. In reading this passage of the Holy Scripture a question arises in my mind. Was Timothy restricted to "preach the Word" in any particular country or to any special people? My answer to this is an emphatic "no "he was not sent to any nation, but to God's people, who are the people of all nations and countries, and yet the

was sent to preach to the world at large. He was not sent to any nation, but to God's people, who are the people of all nations and countries, and yet the

PAPISTS OF THIS DEMOCRACY

tell us that it were not to be read to them and that they will not have their children hear it. Are we to succumo to their demands, damn ourselves, and forego the purpose of our being? Shall 'we, 27,000,000 of Protestants, submit to the whims of 4,000,000 of Papists? Let me ask, before proceeding further, is there a nation of Kurope within whose bounds these priests and grogshop keepers would dare to dictate such sroitary decrees? Yet these minions of one of the most despotic crowned heads of Europe, whose hands are steeped in olood and who is known as "Pope," come here and dictate to us, and if we ask them now they dare, they tell us sneeringlythat

THIS IS A "FREE COUNTRY."

Free indeed! Was freedom ordained for such base uses? Let me ask if we went to Rome when the Pope swayed the sceptre—how happy I am to say when—and told him we did not like the way ne governed his people, and thas it did not agree with our spread eagle ideas, what would ne say? "If you don't like it pack your trunks and leave." "They of the in he public schools pack your trunks (if you have any) and leave." "They object to the Bible without knowing why; narrow-minded and deaf to reason they imagine that "the Bible in the public schools" is a Protestant institution; but it is not. It is an institution of this grand democracy. The Bible was read in the First Congress of the United Colonies, held at Philadelphia; and, as it was connected with its end. Rather than let the opponents of the Bible destroy this exponent of our freedom let us 27,000,000 in all, raily under the standard of Christ and dely

THE POPS, THE PRIESTS, THE GROGSHOP KEEPERS,

THE POPS, THE PRIESTS, THE GROGSHOP KEEPERS,

THE DEVIL, OR ANY OTHER MAN

to lay unholy hands upon printed word of God. But this is not all; they want to descerne the Sabbath and keep their gin milis and lager beer saloo

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Condition of Affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Work in Progress-Vessels Fitting Out and Those on the Stocks-What are Serviceable and What are Worthless-The Iron-clads of the Navy.

readers regarding the condition of affairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The construction department of a month since, but the increase is so unimportant that it is hardly worth referring to. The usual quietude long observed in every portion of these government quarters will construe for some time to government quarters will continue for some time to come, no doubt, although many newspapers and scores of individuals who should know better have of late prated about the possibility of this country having a war with Great Britain or Spain. Some have gone so far as to maintain that vessels were being rapidly fitted out for such a contingency, and the government intended aggressive action with at least one nation. This is just the reverse of the ratch so lar as the matter of preparation at this naval station is concerned. There is not the slightest vibration in the atmosphere leading to any other conclusion; yet it may not be inappropriate at this time, when the public mind is more than usually exercised in regard to the condition of the country's fleet and its ability to cope with a dangerous enemy, to look facts in the face and state them. As for the vessels at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, there are some serviceable Brooklyn Navy Yard, there are some serviceable enough for ordinary work and cruising, but the number that could go into battle and not be sunk at the inception of the contest is very few. There are more rotten and worthless vessels on hand than sound ones, and consequently the unavailable property of this kind exceeds greatly the available. It is a disagreeable thing to say that much of the sub-lime talk heard in some official circles about the fine trim of "our navy" is all bosh and they who use trim of "our navy" is all bosh, and they who use this style of language do it with a hidden meaning. Such is the case, however, and more know it than those who sit in Washington and compile from year to year the interesting "Navy Register." If the majority of the war vessels at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were required by the department in an emer-

Yard were required by the department in an emergency it would be found that many would take weeks to properly fit them for sea, and some could not be put in condition for active service at all.

The Iroquois, that has been laid up for weeks to repair boilers and overhaul machinery, is in a fair way of soon being completed, and will, probably, be ready to leave for her station in the East Indies by the last of the mouth. Several of the Iroquois' officers have reported, and her crew is in readiness. officers have reported, and her crew is in readiness to be transferred from the Vermont. This ship, it will be remembered, was regularly fitted out in Philadelphia, and went into commission there last autumn for service, as stated. It was the intention to despatch her at once, but for want of another craft she was put into Vice Admirai Rowan's reception fleet, and, while cruising about Sandy Hook, awarting the opportunity to do honor to Duke Alexis, broke down, her beliefs being utterly worthmission—officers, crew, stores and equipments, all laid up—and they went to work at her; and now the vessel is ready to leave for China, Corea and the Far East, to protect American interests. Pirst class pre-

The Madawaska, formerly the Wampanoag, the The Madawaska, formerly the Wampanoag, the vessel that conveyed the Commissioners to St. Domingo, is being prepared to receive new engines of the compound princeple. Those first put in her were designed by Mr. Ericsson, and proved ponderous faitures. Chief Engineer Shock, acting head of the Bureau of Steam Engineering during the absence of Chief James W. King, who was in Europe obtaining elaborate statistics from the English and Prench services for the benefit of the American, ordered those being made, and much is expected from dered those being made, and much is expected from them. It is to be hoped disappointment will not follow. When the Madawaska will be ready for active service it isn't in the bounds of possibility to even guess.

active service it isn't in the bounds of possibility to even guess.

The Hartford, reconstructed and changed to a double-deck ship, is being slowly fitted out for service in the East Indies. Her engines and boilers have been overbauled, and, without doubt, will be service able. With the present force now at work she wall not be in readiness to go into commission until next August. Her armament will consist of nime eleven-inch guns.

The sloop-of-war Portsmouth, fitting out to take a relief crew, others and men, as well as stores and equipments, to the United States ship Lancaster, stationed at Rio Janeiro, and return with the old crew, will be ready about the last of March. The Portsmouth will carry but one or two guns, and not sixteen or seventeen as formerly. Her repairs for this duty are of a temporary nature only.

The steam irigate Minnesota, being rebuilt, is in a

this duty are of a temporary nature only.

The steam irigate Minnesota, being rebuilt, is in a weil advanced state. After leaving the hands of the constructor she could be made ready with a large force in forty days. Her engines have been overhauled and new boilers built. This portion of the work could be completed if required in thirty days. The monitor koanoke, a wooden ship cut down and plated with three and a half inch iron, is at the yard, rotting and rusting. This worthless cratt they say in Washington is "at all times ready for service," being designated for harbor and coast defence. The truth about her is that, like all wooden vessels, she is going to decay, and is so slow that in an emergent case she could not get out of her own way. Fer any service her machinery and turrets would require considerable work, and her bottom cleaned.

an emergent case she could not get out of her own way. For any service her machinery and intrets would require considerable work, and her bottom cleaned.

As with the Roanoke so with all, or nearly all, the monitors in the navy. It sounds large to say the United States has fifty-one iron-clads. It is a formidable list, and all Brother Jonathan's foes should tremble at the mere mention of it. What these iron-clads amount to is just nothing. One or two have been fitted up of late for service in tuban waters; but recent trials have proved their mediciency. The Mahopac's decks have settled so much it is doubtful whether her turrets can be worked, and it is rumored the Canonicus is in the same miserable pizat. Pretty show, indeed, to defend our large chies by these floating coffins! Four of these iron-clads are on the stocks, unfinished and rotting and rusting. Forty-two are laid up "in ordinary"—and that means neglect and rum at last. Tweive of the forty-two, costing about twelve million dollars, never floated after launching on account of defective construction and model. Isn't it rather humiliating to think of this? Not one of the fifty-one iron-clads can go to sea and become a cruser, although some of them have been "dry-nursed" through experimental summer trips.

The monitor Colossus, on the stocks at the yards, is not hopciessly rotten, as has been recently stated. Her condition is fair, and she may be saved it taken in time. It would require six months, with a very large force, to fluish her, it the work of aer completion should at once begin.

The steam sloop Java, now on the stocks, is rotting fast. She could not be launched, nor would she stand canliking. Her appearance is rather formidable, but, like many scarecrows, will ever remain narmiess.

main narmies.

The old torpedo boat lying in the yard will be turned into a coal barge—that is, if her hull is found to be sound enough. Her plates were being taken off yesterday, and within a day or two her machinary will be reproved. ery will be removed.

The side-wheel war vessel Susquehanna, it is ramored, will soon go in dock and be altered to a

rumored, will soon go in dock and be altered to a propeller.

The Guerriere will be sent from Norfolk to the Brooklyn yard to be put out of commission.

The swatara will be sent from the same place to be repaired and refitted nere.

The officers on this station earnestly trust that Congress will pass the bill authorizing the construction of the proposed new frigates. They do so, as the navy of the United States require the vessels. A few more years' mattention by the authorities, and this boasted country of ours will have neither ships-of-war nor onicers and seamen.

A FORMIDABLE ENGINE OF WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

In the issue of the HERALD of the 16th instant your Washington correspondent furnishes an interesting resume on national fortifications, and attention is resume on national infrincations, and attention is called to the weakness of our sea-coast and harbor defences. Our ships of war and fron-clad fleet, it is also claimed by many other papers, are totally unsuited for the service required of them in the event of war with a first class foreign naval Power. event of war with a first class foreign naval Power. It is repeatedly urged, moreover, that, as a great nation, we are utterly unprepared, should a sudden emergency arise, to protect our own seaboard from the assaults of a hostile neet of heavy sea-going fron-clads. And attention is also called to the fact that our stone iorufications and enormous fifteen and twenty-inch smooth bore guns and tweive-inch rified ordnance could not repel an enemy attacking from the seaward or prevent his feet from running their fire.

In view of the foregoing I should state that but very little is known among tae general public concerning our torpedo system of delence, which, undoubtedly, is the best in the world, the operations of which have been kept purposely a secret. Our submarine torpedo boats, which can move upon an enemy's fleet shently and quietly under water at the rate of fifteen knots an nour, are without a parallel as an engine of destruction known in the science of haval warfare. The writer has been eight hours upder water in the present one

now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and after witnessing its internal workings and machinery can bear testimony to its terrible effectiveness. The Navy Department has the full control of the secret. Its safety, either on the surface of the water or when submerged, is perfectly assured. They can be built or any size required and handled as skilfully as an ordinary pleasure yacht. Two of such submarine vessels-of-war as we speak of could destroy in a very few minutes any hostile tron-clad fleet that attempted to enter the harbor of New York or dared to approach the coast. Furthermore, these submarine torpedo vessels, it has been satisfactorily determined, can be constructed or such dimensions as will enable them to cross the ocean in any kind of weather, either under or above the water, and enter and destroy the shipping of any harbor in Europe. One of their torpedoes, fired under the scarp wall of a stone fortification, when it can be reached from the water front, would send its mass of masonry and heavy guns toppling to the bottom.

his mass of masonry and nearly guis copping bottom.

It is an American invention, known only to the inventors, naval and military engineers and the government. With a few such formidable engines of naval warfare moving in and out of our harbors it would be the veriest child's play to destroy any iron-clad deet in existence constructed upon their present principles. Our own people, therefore, need not be quite so despondent as to the efficiency of our means of attack and defence, for we are not wholly unprepared for any of the contingencies of war that may arise.

J. P. C.

OUR COAST DEPENCES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16, 1872. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
In your article of February 16, devoted to the subject of coast defences, no mention is made of Bruns-wick harbor, on the coast of Georgia, which is con-

best and most commodous harbor south of the Chesapauce It would certainly seem that such a harbor might be made useful in the system of coast detences; for as is seen by the paper above referred to, it was considered worthy of notice in that report to the Foreign Office at London.

P. A. B.

THE CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE UNION.

Election of Officers for the Present Year-

Reports of Committees.
The delegates from the various temperance societies that have signified their willingness to amalgamate with the Catholic Temperance Union, met at Transfiguration Hall, Mott street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of electing officers for the present year. Father McGean, the pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, opened the proceedings with a beautiful prayer, after which the Secretary pro tem. called over the roll of delegates in attendance. The following temperance societies were represented:—New York county—Transfiguration, St. Columba's, St. Joseph's, Young Men's, St. James', St. Anthony's, St. Alphonsus', St. Machael's, Holy Innocents, St. Bridget's and St. Vincent Ferrer's. Kings county—St. Paul's, Assumption, St. Joseph's, St. Mary's of the Visitation, of Brooklyn, and St. Michael's, of East New York. Westchester county—Immaculate Conception, of Yonkers; St. Augustine, Sing Sing; St. Joseph's, Yonkers; St.

county—Immaculate Conception, of Yonkers; St.
Augustine, Sing Sing; St. Joseph's, Yonkers; St.
Teresa's and St. Jerome's, Tarrytown. Richmond county, St. 1.—St. Mary's, Canton.

By direction of Mr. Cronda, the temporary President of the Union, the Secretary then resad the minutes of the Previous meeting, after which the innustion fees of all societies that had sent delegates were called in. Communications expressive of

SYMPAPHY WITH THE UNDESTARING of forming a grand union of all the temperance societies throughout the United States from the following leagues were then read:—St. Patrick's, of Newburg; St. Teresa's, of Tarrytown; St. Anthony's, of New York; St. Joseph's, of Yonkers, and also que from the President of the Connecticut State Union, at New Haven. The committees were then called upon to report. Mr. Patten, of the Transhguration, stated that he had visited the residence of Arcabishop Mculoskey, fin order to ascertain at what time he would find it convenient for a delegation from the Union to wait upon him. He was unable to see this Grace, however, as the venerable prelate was much fatigued by his late journey to the funeral of Archbishop Spelding, at Baittimore. Nevertheless, through his secretary, Patter McNeirny, he expressed his heartfelt sympathy with the movement and gave it his Highlest Affendal and the would receive the delegation at eight of clock P. M. to-day.) Mr. O'Mailon, one of the committe deputed to wait upon Bishop Loughlin would be influenced by the decision of his superior. The roll of delegates was then called and one from each society reported the action taken by the association to which he belonged with reference to the union. These reports were universally satisfactory and showed how thoroughly anxious suburdan societies are to

OU-OPERATE

with the union. The election by bailet of union officers for the present fear was then proceeded with. Mr. Keyes, of St. Anthony's, and Mr. Falion, of St. Endget's, were appointed tellers. Forty votes were polited for the presidency, the larg

with, Mr. Reyes, of St. Anthonys, and Mr. Fallon, of St. Eridget's, were appointed teliers. Forty votes were polled for the presidency, the largest number of which were in lavor of Dr. Richimood and Mr. Alexander Patten; but as both these gentlemen declined to act, Mr. Lawrence G. Golding, of St. James', New York, was unanimously elected by a civa code vote. The following officers were also elected by general acclamation:—Recording Secretary, Mr. Thomas F. Grady, of St. James', New York for elected; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Redward Corrigan, of St. Michael's, New York; Financial Secretary, Mr. Nicholas Fitzsimmons, ex-President of St. Bridget's, New York; Treasurer, Mr. Alexander Patten, of Transfiguration; Sergeantal-Arms, Mr. John Fleming, of St. Michael's, New York: The county Vice Presidents elected were:—New York county, Mr. William Fagin, of St. Bridget's; Kings county, Mr. E. O'Mallon; Westchester, Mr. Mcdaure, of Sing Sing; Richmond county, Mr. John B. Richmond, of Chilon; Orange county, Mr. Alega, Newourg, Directors—John Durkin, John Lacy, Patrick McCabe, John Ready, L. Croak, James Keyes, William Cody, William Sherlock, John Hassett, Thomas Sisk, Jr., James Dwyer, A. Hagan and P. O'Connor. Amended committee to wait on the Archbishop:—Alexander Patten, William Fagan, Dr. Richmond, N. Fitzsimmons, Edward Corrigan and John Fleming. Mr. Cronin made a speech on vacating the presidential chair, in which he stated that the adairs of the union were in a very fourishing condition, and after a short prayer by Father McGean the meeting dissolved.

A NEWARK HORROR.

Frightful Infanticide in a Hotel-Au Unmarried Mother Cuts the Throat of Her New-Born Babe. An appailing child murder was perpetrated early

yesterday morning in a 'longshoremen's boarding house in Newark, known as the Passaic Hotel, located near the canal and Railroad avenue, in the Fifth ward, and kept by a man named Staais. It appears that about eleven o'clock the preceding night Dr. Os-borne was called in to attend a girl named Julia Murray, who was then on the verge of maternity. He remained with her till nearly three o'clock, but He remained with her till nearly three o'clock, but supposing that his services would not really be required for a considerable time to come, he left. In the morning, about half-past eight o'clock, he returned and was amazed to find that Julia had been delivered of an miant. This, however, Julia denied. The child was nowhere to be found. A search was instituted for it, but without success. The doctor was willing to stake his professional reputation that Julia had become a mother, but where was the CHILD?

He was greatly puzzled. Mrs. Staats told him that Julia arose about five o'clock and repaired to the kitchen to commence work, but soon after returned to her chamber. The doctor suspected that the innocent had been slaughtered and secreted, and so he plazed the matter before the county physician. Another search was made, and resulted in hading

physician. Another search was made, and resulted in finding

THE MURDERED CHILD
secreted in an unused room, with its throat cut for about two inches. Marks of violence were also visible on the head and back. Julia admitted being alone when it was born, but denied having murdered it. A razor with blood on it was found in her trunk. After a great deal of persuasion Julia revealed the name of the lather, one Charles Diedrich, employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Staats speaks in high terms of the girl. She has been a model of servanis during the time she has been at his place. She is about twenty-two years of age, and came from Hampton Junction, Warren county, N. J., six months ago. Her parents reside there. An inquest will be held to-day.

MURDERING A MISTRESS.

PARIS. Ky., Feb. 17, 1872.
Fred Macgowan (colored) was arrested here this morning, charged with murdering Jane Hensley, a woman of bad character, at Mount Sterling. woman of bad character, at Mount Sterling.
She has been missing since Christmas,
and her body was found yesterday
afternoon in a well with her skull fractured
and other marks of violence upon her person. Macgowan was taken to Mount Sterling for trial.
Three other negroes have been arrested as accomplices. Considerable excitement prevailed at Mount
Sterling, and threats of lynching were freely expressed.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER'S DEFENCE

Special Report to the Legislature.

His Answer to the Charges Made Against the Insurance Departmenta

The Companies Examined by Him and the Fees Collected.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 18th ult. calling upon Superintendent Miller to report upon certain charges made against the management of the Insurance Department that gentleman has filed his report. The most salient points in the report, which is very volumi-nous, will be found below. After reviewing the Mr. Muler says he called the attention of the Legis-lature to the subject of the laws in his first annual

the general laws should be perfected and special legislation discouraged. Mo action was taken, however, by the Legislature in reference to this special matter, and consequently the Superintendent undertook to revise or couldy and bring into a single act all the laws relating to life insurance, embodying a very few amendments which appeared to him necessary and proper. This bill was submitted to the Legislature, but failed to become a law. The Superintendent is not aware that any previous attempt has been, made towards a revision of the insurance laws of this State, and they are still the same confused mass of conflicting, indefinite, incomplete and imperfect enactments which they were two learn ago.

made towards a revision of the insurance laws of this State, and they are still the same confused mass of conflicting, indefinite. Incomplete and imperfect enactments which they were two tears ago.

After carefully examining the laws and duly considering the policy of the organization of the Insurance Department, and its proper objects and functions, and after also having carefully looked into the history and results of its management for ten years by a single person as its head, the Superintenient became fully satisfact that generally, but especially in reference to the life branch of the business, the greatest of all the true objects and functions of the disparament had received the smakest share of oblicial attention. Most extensive it not vexatiously detailed statements had been persistently required of companies, but the practical work of the samination had been neglected to such an extent work of the samination had been neglected to such an extent and been persistently required of companies, but the practical nemoral to the tion, Reuben III communities presented a memorial to the tion, Reuben III communities presented a memorial to the tion, Reuben III communities presented as memorial to the tion, Reuben III communities proport.

In ressel with the views in this memorial care report.

In rease with the views in this memorial experience bepartment. This determination was announced in his first annual report, in the following language;—

"To afford the fullest protection possible to the great insuring public will be the first object of the supervision exercised; this will be done with a kindly and fostering regard for the welfare of all honorably conducted companies. Well satisfied that the gentlemen charged with the important duty of conducting the affairs of the numerous companies reporting to this department are, as a class, intelligent and honorable, the Superintenent will condently look for their hearty co-operation in his efforts by practical personal examinations and companies of the feats with the

ceives the beasty and almost unanimous approval of the general as well as the insurance press of the whole country.

The report then conies newspaper charges, principally made in the New York Times.

To charge number one—corrupt legislation and the foreign companies—he says:—

The facts in relation to this are these:—The subject of a law whice should pace foreign companies on a footing of equality with the companies of our own State had been before the Legislature for many years, it being claimed that the foreign companies of this country under the laws of New York. In 1870, after the present Superintendent came into office, a law passed noth the Senais and Assembly, by a large majority, upon this subject, which, owing to some technical versual inacouracies, which the foreign companies claimed would render the act liable to a construction prejudicial to their interests, it failed to receive the signature of the tiovernor. That bill, however, was most strongly supported by the "able and honest" ex-superintendent in person and by an elaborately prepared brief as counsel. Seeing the evident necessity of a proper law upon the subject, this Excellency Governor Hoffman suggested to the representatives of foreign and home companies the prooffetty of contering together, and, if possible, a, resing upon a measure which should be appropriate and satisfactory to all interested. This was done, and the bill which passed at the following session in 1871 was the one agreed upon by the American masagers of each and every foreign company doing business in this State and a committee of the New York Board of Underwriters.

The Proofs of the correctness of the above statement are found in the following tetrue.

BROB. G. W. MILLER, ADDRAY, N. Y. DEAR SIR—We, the undersi, need, a committee by the New York Board of Underwriters and the tailves of the foreign fire insvance companies denses 1. the city of New York, after an interchange on the subject of a bill to place the foreign and companies upon the same footing, are happy to subject of a bill to place the foreign and companies upon the same footing, are happy to did not be appeared by the same footing, are happy to did not be appeared by the same footing, are happy to did not be subject to the same footing, are happy to did not be subject to the same footing and the same footing the s

senied to the Legislature and give it your induced by port, port, your obedient servants, ALFRED FELL, for Liv. and Lon. and Globe Ins. Co. A. B. McDONALD, for Royal Ins. Co. W. H. ROSS, for the Queen. SAMUEL P. BLACK, for the North British. E. W. CROWELL, for the Imperial. ALLIGER BROS., General Agents for the Commercial Authority of the Commercial Authority of the Commercial Authority of the Commercial Agents of the

My Dear Governor HOFFMAN:—

NEW YORK, April 21, 1871.
The ollicers of the foreign insurance committee have a mined the olli now before you on the subject of such companies, and find that it is substantially such as was agreed upon among them and the local companies, with the approva of Mr. Miller.

They will have for

They will therefore be grained if it meets with your approval. It is the result of your suggestion of last year, as Yours, very respectfully.

To his fixed sincy Joint T. Horyran.

In reference to the charge that the Superintendent had gone to Europe with his family "upon the attending of the gone to Europe with his family "upon the attending of the control of the charge that it was and is simply faile. The Superintendent bad gone to Europe with his family "upon the attending of the representatives of the town of read of the control of the contr

The report then minutely details the condition the companies personally examined by Miller, ollowing are the fire companies so examined he amount paid to Mr. Miller in two years:—

Nassau Fire Insurance Company, New York, examined October, 1870, by request, to Increase capital
Manutacturers and Builders' Fire Insurance Company, on organization, examined November, 1870, by request examined November and December, 1871.
Continental Fire Insurance Company, New York, by request examined November and December, 1871.
Howard Fire Insurance Company, New York, by request examined November, 1871.
Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, New York, by request examined November, 1871.
Corn Exchange Fire Insurance Company, New York, by request examined November, 1871.
Home Fire Insurance Company of New York and several other companies, by request, to repair or increase capital, &c., in November and December, 1871.

Stan, Lorillard, Washington and Atantic Fire Insurance Companies, on organization, by request, \$100 each
Total amount received from Fire Insurance Companies.
Total amount received from Fire Insurance Companies of Superintendent and compensation and expenses of counsel, accountants, cierks, actuary and all assistants during whole time as above stated in detail.

			PERINTENDENT.
Name of Company.	Date of Examina- tion.		Reason for Examinate
Ness York State.			Daniel
Adriatio	Det.	1870	On organization
Atlantic. Brewers and Maitsters	Dec.	1871	On organization.
Brewers and Maitsters	Sep.	1871	On organization.
Commerce Fire	Dec.	1871	my request, on accoun
Corn Exchange	Dec.	1871	Chicago losses. By request, to reduce
Continental	Nov.	1871	By request, to inc
			Unsoundness, and w
Excelsior	Nov	. 1870	Dogmed expedient
Exchange	. July	1870	Deemed expedient.
Germania	. July	1871	Deemed expedient. By request, on accou
Hanover	. Nov	. 1871	Obicago losses. By request, on accounce of the control of the con
Holland Purchase	Dec.	1870	Deemed expedient.
Hoffman	July	1870	Deemed expedient.
Home	. June	1870	Deemed expedient. Deemed expedient. By request, and to re
Howard	Nov.	1871	Capital. By request, on account Chicago losses.
International			By request, on accou
La Fayette	July	1870	Impairment of capital
La Fayette	Dec.	1871	On organization.
Mercantile Marine Mercantile Fire	Dec.	1470	Deemed expedient.
Mercantile Marine	May	1874	Deemed expedient.
Nassau			
	Joes.	20.0	capital.
New Amsterdam			Heavy losses by Chi
Niagara	PROPERTY.	2747/2 22	By request, on accoun
Republic	100		By request, on accou
Resolute	Nov.	1871	By request, on accoun
Schenectady	M		Chicago losses.

N.J. By request, for ad Alps, Eric. Pa. June 1871 By request, for ad Andes, Cincinnati, O. Dec. 1871 Impairment of a Concinnati, O. nerican, Chicago, Ill. Aug. 1870 By request, for a Conn. Cincinnati, Dec. 1871 In request, for Chicago free. Chicago free. Conn. Home, New Haven,
Conn.

Lawrence Company of the State of Fennyylvania, Philadelphia,
Pa.

Lawrence, Boston,
Mass.
Lancaster, Lancaster,
Pa.

Cot. 1870

Deemed expedient.

On admission, by required expedient.

Deemed expedient.

Sep. 1870

Deemed expedient.

Sep. 1870

Deemed expedient.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES EXAMINED DURING INCUM

Bute of Examination. Reason for Examination. New York State Amicabe.

American Popular May 18-1
Ambury May 18-1
American Popular May 18-1
Beemed expedient,
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Decemed expedient and wound up.
Hercules Peh. 1871
Hope Mar. 1871
Mar. 1871
Mar. 1871
Mar. 1871
Merchants Physical May 1870
Merchants April 1871
Merchants Merchants April 1871
Merchants Mer World Mutual Compunies of Other State Anchor, Jersey City, Mar. 1871 Deemed exper. New Jersey Muual, Newark, N. 1870 Dec. 1870 By request. Republic, Chicago, Ili. Aug. 1870 On admission.

FOUND IN A HALLWAY.

At a quarter past twelve o'clock yesterday Officer O'Brien, of the Eighth Precinct, found an unknown woman, about twenty years of age, five feet two and a half inches high. black hair and eyes, wearing a black alpaca dress and waterproof cloak, lying un-conscious in the hallway of No. 72 Grand street, She was carried to the station house and attende by the police surgeon, who administered an emet-thinking the woman had taken polson. She we then sent to Bellevue Hospital.